

ATIS Interrogation Report  
of 21 July 1947  
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607 CIC, SUB DET "K"  
FEAF AG REG #2824, No. Korea

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YONGYANG Espionage Training Institute:

Pyongyang  
Korea

Koren

The Russians have established the YONGYANG HAK WON (Espionage Training Institute) in Chiwee Ri, Chinnampo, Pyongyang Namdo. The institute was open on 15 October 1945.

Qualifications for entrance: Applicant must be a high-school graduate and bearer of recommendation from the Chairman of Provincial Labor Party of North Korea.

Term: Six-month term of training.

Graduates: Five hundred persons were graduated from the institute at the end of the first term (15 Oct 1945 -15 Mar 1946). The second term (15 May - 15 October 1946) saw the number increased to 1,500.

Schedule: 0600 Reveille, 0800 Breakfast, 0900-1200 Political Science, 1200-1400 Military Training in fire arms, 1400-1500 Lunch, 1500-1600 Rest, 1600-200 Supper, 2100-2300 Study, 2300 Sleep.

Organization: Military Affairs Department - 3 battallions, 1st and 3rd trained for infantry. 2nd trained as pilots and radio men. Political affairs Department - teaches Russian political system. Rear Department - teaches intendance.

Equipment: Few airplanes to teach students how to disassemble and assemble planes. 7 trucks, 2 autos, 2 auto-bicycles (belonging to Rear Department); great number of rifles, 72-round automatic rifles, machine guns, grenades.

Miscellaneous: 90 women in the 3rd term of graduates. Students wear Jap army uniforms and have swords and rifles. Students are quartered in separate buildings at the institute. Receive 100 yen monthly. Training is top secret. Persons in charge are Koreans who have Russian citizenship. In charge of Military Affairs Department is Lt. SHI TAE SAN of Red Army. A Red Army pilot is CO of the 2nd Battalion. On 3 October, 1946 election day, three airplanes were planning to fly. One had engine trouble, one crashed, only one finishing the flight.

ZJY 140, 25 Sept 1949

Immediately after the war, the Communists in North Korea established a Farmer's and Worker's school at Sadong, Pyongyang, commonly called the Sadong School. The institution was originally devoted to Communist indoctrination and refresher courses and to training for political officers in the Army.

In March 1947 the school changed its name and was reorganized as the NORTH KOREAN CENTRAL POLITICAL STAFF MEMBERS SCHOOL. The student body was divided. Part were transferred to the NORTH KOREAN LABOR PARTY SCHOOL at Pyongyang, and part went to the Pyongyang School at Chinnampo 9, Now the SECOND CENTRAL POLITICAL SCHOOL in Pyongyang for the Army, and the remainder stayed at Sadong.

G-2 Summary # 100, April 1947  
971st CIC Detachment in Korea

A secret espionage school in Pyongyang, the capitol North Korea, was established at an unknown date. Instructors are reported to be Red Army Officers of Korean descent.

Courses are of 6 months duration and the first course or term ended ~~October~~-1946. May 1946 with an enrollment of 500, The second term ended in October 1946 and had an enrollment of 1,500.

After graduation the trainees become leaders of political organizations near the 38th parallel. The best qualified are dispatched to South Korea for the purpose of espionage and terroristic activity.

An applicant for admission must be a high school graduate and the bearer of a recommendation from the Provincial Chairman of the Liberated Party of North Korea.